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DATE OF INFORMATION

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25X1

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. "Rumanian criminal courts are trying at present a series of cases in which persons who are known for their anti-Communist and anti-Soviet leanings are charged with 'crimes against humanity'. The fact that these trials are being staged six years after the end of World War II and that the charges, if scrutinized, seem to be rather 'crimes against the Soviets', indicates that these 'legal' proceedings have in reality no other purpose than to eliminate the remnants of the anti-Communist former middle class.
2. "Thus during the last two months a large number of cases involved former officers and NCOs of the Royal Rumanian Army, who were denounced for having allegedly committed crimes against humanity during World War II. Former Sgt Maj Vasile I Glaga was sentenced to five years of forced labor for having allegedly maltreated Soviet POWs in the territory occupied by the Rumanian Army. The former Sub-Lt Piatra Neamtz was sentenced to four years on the same charges.
3. "The former director of the 'Frigul' factory, Mihail Rolescu, was tried on charges of having maltreated Soviet POWs in his factory, where the latter were assigned to work. Stefan Micsha and G H Huditzza were tried on similar charges and were sentenced to 3-5 years of forced labor.
4. "One of the most prominent members of the Bucharest Bar Association in pre-Communist times, the well known barrister Bolintin Dimitrescu, was sentenced in June to six years of forced labor for having sheltered and assisted in the escape of a war criminal, Grigore Petrovici.
5. "These wholesale 'war crimes' trials included proceeding also against church dignitaries. Rev Anton Popescu, Counselor of the Diocese of Husi, Moldavia, was charged with having supported Antonescu's criminal war against the USSR in articles published in the Episcopate's journals: 'Bulentinul Oficial', 'Credintza', 'Cronica' and 'Husilor'. He was sentenced to five years imprisonment.

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SECRET

- 2 -

6. "The former Royal Commissar, Romulus Hotineanu, was sentenced to life imprisonment, because in 1933 he allegedly ordered the Army to open fire on the workers during the serious labor riots at the Grivitza workshops. He was branded by the Communist State Prosecutor as an 'implacable enemy of the working class'.
7. "These series of faked trials indicate that the Rumanian authorities prefer to use more subtle methods to eliminate the remnants of middle class opposition than the surrounding countries. Fearing that drastic measures similar to the mass deportations in Hungary might evoke dangerous reaction, they want to achieve the same end by these 'legal' means."

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